

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

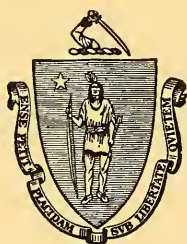
MASSACHUSETTS

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1922

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT
APPROVED BY THE
COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

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Resident Officers.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
C. STANLEY RAYMOND, M.D.	.	.	<i>Assistant Superintendent.</i>
ANNA M. WALLACE, M.D.	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
EDITH E. WOODILL, M.D.	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
L. MAUDE WARREN, M.D.	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
ESTHER S. B. WOODWARD, M.D.	.	.	<i>Senior Assistant Physician.</i>
MARY T. MULDOON, M.D.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN F. DONNELL	.	.	<i>Steward.</i>
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MILDRED I. HELMS	.	.	<i>Matron.</i>
MILDRED F. BRAZIER	.	.	<i>Principal Teacher.</i>
ANNA M. KNIGHTS	.	.	<i>Director of Physical Training.</i>
ISABEL HOWARD	.	.	<i>Music Teacher.</i>
MABEL A. MATTHEWS	.	.	<i>Social Worker.</i>
MARIAN C. SMITH	.	.	<i>Dietitian.</i>
FRED I. GULLON	.	.	<i>Head Farmer, Templeton Colony.</i>
AGNES M. GULLON	.	.	<i>Head Matron, Templeton Colony.</i>

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Charles Francis Adams, Concord. | Frederick Goddard May, Boston. |
| Mrs. Esther M. Andrews, Brookline. | E. P. Miller, M.D., Fitchburg. |
| F. W. Anthony, M.D., Haverhill. | Mrs. Emily M. Morison, Boston. |
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| Miss Ida Bryant, Boston. | Rev. Charles E. Park, Boston. |
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| Philip Cabot, Boston. | Mrs. Anna May Peabody, Cambridge. |
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| Clarence B. Humphreys, Boston. | Paul R. Withington, M.D., Boston. |
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| Mrs. Margaret C. Loring, Brookline. | Henry A. Wood, M.D., Waltham. |
| Alexander W. Longfellow, Boston. | Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton. |
| Andrew Marshall, Tewksbury. | |

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,
WAVERLEY, MASS., Dec. 1, 1922.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the
Department of Mental Diseases.*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1922.

We have now 1,725 inmates, of whom 1,488 are at Waverley and 237 at Templeton. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home or for other reasons, was 1,513, of whom 1,287 were at Waverley and 226 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

The long desired new steam plant has become an assured fact by virtue of the appropriation granted by the last Legislature of \$185,000 for that purpose. The work of construction will consume two years' time. The foundations are in and the big chimney started. The side track and new freight yard in use already, facilitates the transfer of produce and supplies between the school and the colony and from elsewhere. We have a coal supply on the ground which will last until April.

At the colony the most outstanding new work for the year is the beautiful new recreation and assembly hall, the enjoyment of which cannot be overestimated. Built at a most reasonable cost of \$5,000 by our regular employees with the assistance of the boys, they justly feel that it is *their* play house. They can have indoor games, concerts and talks throughout the long winters, and on each Sunday it is used for services. It is centrally located and thus available for all.

We have often spoken of the pride the boys take in the products of their labor on the farms. In this building they feel the pride of ownership to enjoy to the utmost.

It is hard to refrain from calling attention to the varied accomplishments and improvement that each year brings forth; but we refrain from enumerating most, as the superintendent's exhaustive and always interesting report would make our references mere repetition.

The care, the conduct and the contentment of the feeble-minded, of whom 1,725 are under our control, have reached a point where the methods of to-day are fast leaving behind the methods of yesterday. Each year sees a step forward in the effort to better conditions. As has been apparent from the reports of the past few years, the plans to care for many of them at home or in service, after the school has helped to train them in habits which would enable them to lead useful lives and be self-supporting, have been crowned with success. This does not mean that they are allowed to cut loose from all connection with or responsibility to the school, for close touch must be kept up by means of reports or visits, or both. It means that experience has proved that under proper restraints many can be allowed to take their places in the world to all appearances like normal people. Slowly and judiciously this change is going forward.

This last year the Legislature has recognized the wisdom of the effort by enacting the parole law, so called (chapter 337 of the Acts of 1922):—

CHAPTER 337, ACTS OF 1922.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE PAROLE OF INMATES OF STATE SCHOOLS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Chapter one hundred and twenty-three of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting after section eighty-eight the following new section:— *Section 88A.* The trustees of a state school for the feeble-minded may permit any inmate of the school to leave the institution on parole for such length of time and on such conditions as they may determine and may from time to time extend the period of such parole or change the conditions upon which it is granted. They shall cause an investigation to be made prior to the granting of such parole as to the home into which such inmate is to go if paroled and other conditions and circumstances which may affect his welfare and behavior and shall provide such super-

vision of paroled inmates as they deem necessary for his welfare. They shall have such powers as to the revocation of the permit and as to the return of the inmate to whom it has been granted as are provided by law for the return of insane and feeble-minded persons to the institutions from which they have been temporarily released. No length of absence on parole under this section from a state school for the feeble-minded shall be construed as a discharge therefrom. [*Approved April 27, 1922.*]

That law immediately set the seal of approval of the Commonwealth upon this effort and gave to the State schools for the feeble-minded the authority that was lacking in order to make the trial a success. No longer, then, is the lot of the inmate of one of these State institutions a hopeless one. If his or her conduct is that of one who can be safely trusted under the conditions prescribed by the law, an opportunity is afforded to return to the world in apparent freedom.

As the feeble-minded are naturally quiet, gentle and unoffending, they are easily satisfied; and if properly safeguarded and protected from evil influences, they may live happy, busy and contented lives at large.

The passage of this parole law opens up a new but promising plan for the care of these children of the Commonwealth.

Dependent upon their own conduct under conditions of greater freedom, will the experiment succeed, so that the State can truly say these children are contented and are safe? It is too soon to give a positive answer, but we have the utmost confidence that with the conscientious carrying out of the plans provided, it will prove successful in the large majority of cases.

As has been pointed out before, especially in our last (seventy-fourth) annual report, the financial saving to the State will be great.

Furthermore, an important number of her inhabitants will become self-supporting and of value in useful industry. All the training they have received in the school has been to fit them for such lives if their condition authorized it and the opportunity offered. Now that the opportunity has arrived one must not for a moment think that this means a general return to life at large of all our inmates *physically* able. There are many whose mental equipment would never allow of their being trusted in the community, and they must always be sheltered and protected.

We have cause for real gratitude in the provision that has been made within the year to relieve us of the care of the defective delinquents above the age of seventeen, and we trust that some provision will be made for the almost equally trying ones under that age.

As will appear in the superintendent's report, a most disquieting and serious state of affairs was brought to an end by the determination to provide for these cases at Bridgewater.

The trustees before closing this report desire to express to the staff and attendants, who so loyally, faithfully and effectively carried the institution through that trying episode, their hearty approval and high appreciation of their service. In many instances they acted when their safety and even their lives were in danger. We think the public hardly notice and rarely appreciate the strain and stress these public servants sustain.

The following appropriations have been asked for from the incoming Legislature:—

For two additional cottages for officers	\$10,000 00
For additional sum for the addition to the north nurses' home	14,000 00
For furnishing the officers' cottages	4,000 00
For additional appropriation for the power plant	85,000 00

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 CHARLES E. WARE.
 ROGER S. WARNER.
 FRANK G. WHEATLEY.
 PAUL R. WITHINGTON.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1922: —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1921	1,158	707	1,865
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1921	990	660	1,650
Admissions during the year	100	58	158
School cases	41	23	64
Custodial cases	59	35	94
Whole number enrolled during the year	1,258	765	2,023
Discharged during the year	234	47	281
Deaths during the year	9	8	17
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1922	1,015	710	1,725
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1922	845	668	1,513
State	832	659	1,491
Private	13	9	22
At school	619	668	1,287
At colony	226	-	226
Daily average number of patients actually present	971	656	1,627
Applications for admission during the year	-	-	469

Admissions. — There were 158 admissions, 100 males and 58 females. Of this number, 27 were idiots, with a mental age of less than three years; 72 were imbeciles, with a mental age ranging from three to seven years; 48 were morons, with a mental age ranging from eight to eleven years; 3 were not feeble-minded, and 8 were not tested. Six women, all unmarried, had borne children, as follows: 4 had borne 1 child each, 1 had borne 2 children, and 1 had borne 5 children. Six cases were sent to us from the courts, — 4 from the police courts and 2 from the juvenile court. Three were insane and not feeble-minded; 9 were of the Mongolian type of defect; 7 were cases of spastic paralysis with defect; 2 were cretins; 2 were epileptic; 1 was a deaf-mute. Four were readmissions; 2 were admitted from the Wrentham State School; 3 were

admitted from the Reformatory for Women at Sherborn; 2 females were admitted from the State Infirmary at Tewksbury. Twelve patients were admitted for observation under the provisions of section 47, chapter 123, General Laws, but of these but one was formally committed as feeble-minded after observation.

Applications. — There were 469 applications for admission, 67 by personal application, 353 by letter, and 49 by telephone.

Overcrowding. — The overcrowding noted in previous reports continued until the middle of November, when the crowding on the male wards was relieved by the transfer of male patients to the new school at Belchertown. The overcrowding on the female wards still continues. We have a nominal capacity for 560 females, but 668 are actually present. The transfer of some of these females to Belchertown will relieve a difficult situation. The principal overcrowding now is in the hospital and infirmary wards, where little children and adult females of low mentality and feeble health need hospital care.

Discharges. — Of the 281 discharges, 80 were taken home and not returned. Of these, 3 boys and 1 girl were discharged at the request of relatives for good reasons, and 76 were discharged because they had been absent one year without returning to the school. Fifteen runaways were discharged because they had been absent more than two years; 119 male patients were transferred to the Belchertown State School; 12 boys and 5 girls were transferred to the Monson State Hospital; 7 boys were committed to the department for defective delinquents at Bridgewater; 11 patients were committed as insane; 4 patients were taken out of the State; 1 girl died while out on trial; 1 girl and 2 boys were committed to other institutions while out on visit; 2 patients were admitted to the Wrentham State School; 8 boys were committed to the Shirley Industrial School; 2 boys were committed to the Lyman School and 1 to the Massachusetts Reformatory; 11 observation cases were discharged for the following reasons: —

As not feeble-minded, but possibly insane	2
As delinquent; for further trial in community	2
As epileptic; commitment to hospital for epileptics	1
As not feeble-minded	3
For further trial in community before final diagnosis is made	2
As defective delinquent; commitment to Bridgewater	1

Health. — The following cases of contagious or infectious diseases occurred during the year: 15 cases of chicken pox; 4 cases of diphtheria, including 2 employees, who probably contracted the disease elsewhere, and 2 patients, who became ill shortly after their admission. In September of 1921 the patients at the school and the colony were given the Schick test to determine those who were not naturally immune to diphtheria. We found that 22 per cent gave a positive reaction, and all of these were given the toxin-antitoxin prophylactic treatment. Since the patients have been thus protected, there have been no cases of diphtheria among them except the two newly admitted patients mentioned above. Every patient and employee of the school has been given the typhoid-paratyphoid prophylaxis. Every patient is vaccinated at admission.

Deaths. — There were 17 deaths during the year: 2 each from lobar pneumonia and meningitis, and 1 each from pulmonary tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis and enteritis, purulent bronchitis, chronic gastroenteritis, gastroenteritis and chronic valvular heart disease, nephritis and chronic valvular heart disease, osteomyelitis, cerebral edema and destruction of the adrenals, encephalitis and congenital syphilis, juvenile general paresis, status lymphaticus, tabes dorsalis, and ulcers of the stomach.

Transfers to the Belchertown State School. — There were 119 male patients, whose homes are in that part of the State west of Worcester, transferred to the new school at Belchertown during November. The friends of these patients are very glad to have them located within easy visiting distance. Without doubt, the more frequent contact with their children will influence the parents so that many of these children will be taken home permanently. It is probable that some of the female patients will be transferred to Belchertown within a short time.

After-Care Work. — The social service department, under the direction of Miss Matthews, keeps in touch with as many as possible of the patients who have left the school. When the social service worker visits a city or town, she takes with her a list of all former patients living in that community, and visits as many as possible in their homes. Almost without exception, she is warmly welcomed, and is able to give advice which often relieves a very delicate situation. She is able to advise as to

occupation, associates, recreation and especially as to the physical care and training of children of the low mentality levels. With the majority of these former pupils the school now has no formal or legal relation.

Previous to the enactment of the new parole law the school was obliged to discharge automatically a patient who was absent more than one year. Of the patients so discharged, 81 males and 11 females are still reporting regularly to the social workers either in person or by letter. These patients are all working for wages, and the reports are voluntary. They seem to feel the instinctive need of having some understanding person to whom they may come for advice and counsel and sympathy. We find that as long as they are steadily working and steadily behaving themselves, socially and morally, they are apt to keep up this voluntary connection, but that when they begin to do badly they are apt to fail to report.

Working for Wages.—At the close of the year 220 former pupils of the school were known to be working for wages. The status of these cases was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Discharged, but still having voluntary contact with the school.	81	11	92
On trial, but not yet discharged	80	13	93
Paroled under the new parole law	18	17	35
	179	41	220

Of these patients, the average wages were as follows:—

Discharged male patients, per week	\$21 78
Discharged female patients, per week	13 67
"On trial," male patients, per week	16 57
"On trial," female patients, per week	14 03

The "on trial" male patients are those recently released; they are younger, as a rule, than the boys discharged in former years, and therefore receive smaller wages at this time.

"On Trial" Patients.—The social service department has supervision of the "on trial" patients. By "on trial" we mean those who have been allowed to go home but have not been discharged. These patients continue to be under the control of the school until they have been absent from the school

twelve months without reporting, in which case they are automatically discharged. A visit to the school automatically extends the authority of the school for another twelve months.

The changes among the "on trial" cases during the past year are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number on trial at the end of year	98	30	128
Went out on trial during year	23	14	37
Changed from "on trial" to parole	5	13	18
Discharged from "on trial"	11	10	21
Working for wages and doing well	83	13	96
Working, and having home supervision	8	14	22
Working, but not under supervision of their own homes	9	6	15
Living at home, but not working	8	14	22
Attending public school	5	—	5
Returned to school	4	4	8
Committed to other institutions while "on trial"	3	2	5
Married while "on trial"	1	3	4

Three "on trial" girls have not done well, — one has had an illegitimate child, one refuses to co-operate at home, and one has disappeared from the position which had been obtained for her. Six "on trial" boys have given a little trouble, — one little boy has been disobedient, another has stolen various things, one has exposed himself, one has associated with immoral people, and two grown boys have refused to work and have been disagreeable at home. This is surely not a bad record for so many boys and girls in the turbulent adolescent period. As a rule the parents feel that the thread of contact with the school is a very wholesome influence. If these children give trouble, the parents are very apt to come to the school for advice and help. We have endeavored to have as many as possible of these "on trial" cases report during the twelve months' period so that it will not be necessary to discharge them. We find that they do much better in every way while they continue to report.

Parole. — The Legislature enacted a law in 1922, becoming effective July 29, 1922, in regard to the parole of patients from the schools for the feeble-minded. This law is quoted in full in the report of the trustees. Under the provisions of this law a patient may be paroled for an indefinite period, and a patient so paroled is not automatically discharged at the end of twelve months or any other fixed period. This law

will make it possible to grant liberty to many patients who could not safely be released under previous conditions because of the certainty that they would take advantage of the law requiring the automatic discharge of patients absent from the school for a period of twelve months. These patients are the ones who most need continued help and supervision. The new law is a definite step forward in the movement to establish supervision of feeble-minded persons in the community as a substitute for loss of liberty and life-long segregation at public expense. This parole principle, to be entirely successful, implies the co-operation of church and other organizations, and of suitable individuals in the different localities where the boys and girls are to live. The school can do much to prepare the boy or girl for life in the community, but the community must do its part as well. The neighbors, employers, church associates, etc., must show consideration, and the family must understand his possibilities and limitations and needs. There is no reason why the conditions should be anything but pleasant and helpful.

It is proposed to transfer as many of the "on trial" cases to the parole list as possible, and in the future all suitable cases will be paroled under a certain amount of observation and supervision instead of being discharged outright. Thirteen boys and 4 girls have already been paroled under the provisions of this act, and 5 boys and 13 girls have been transferred from the "on trial" basis to parole.

Boys having homes and friends and parents often do best when allowed to go out and secure their own positions, and it often happens that the parents or friends have secured a position for a boy before he leaves the school. For patients having no homes, we advise the boy where to look for a job, without directly getting him a place. A boy usually appreciates a position which he secures for himself very much more than one which is obtained for him.

Girls who have gone to their own homes have usually secured their own positions with the help of their friends. For girls who have no homes, we usually carefully select the work, carefully plan where they are to live, conditions of living, etc.

Patients who go out on parole are expected to report to the school in person once a month during the first year. If they do well after the end of that period, they return less often.

Patients who live at a distance from the school do not report in person so frequently, but report by letter at regular intervals.

No attempt is made to handle the wages of the patients, but it is "bad form" for them to return without a bank book showing a properly increasing deposit.

Out-Patient Clinics. — The out-patient clinics held at Waverley on Thursday of each week dealt with 780 patients during the year; 384 new patients were given a thorough examination, diagnosis was made, and detailed advice was given as to care, training, etc.; in 75 cases, patients returned to the school for second or subsequent visits; and advice was given by letter or telephone in 321 cases.

Of the 384 patients given a thorough examination, 261 were found to be feeble-minded, 91 were found not feeble-minded, and in 32 cases the diagnosis was deferred.

The 261 patients found to be feeble-minded were diagnosed and classified as follows: —

Needing immediate institutional care	93
Referred to private schools or teachers	9
Home care for the present	72
Feeble-minded and epileptic, referred to hospital for epileptics	16
Feeble-minded and delinquent, treated on basis of delinquency	10
Feeble-minded and endocrine	24
Feeble-minded, with possible psychosis	7
Feeble-minded, referred to special class	10
Feeble-minded, needs vocational training	5
—	261

The 91 cases found not feeble-minded were diagnosed and classified as follows: —

Normally minded, needing new environment	7
Normally minded and delinquent	8
Normally minded, needing immediate medical or surgical care	6
Not feeble-minded, endocrine	9
Not feeble-minded, possibly psychotic	13
Not feeble-minded, possibly pre-psychotic	8
Not feeble-minded, continue in grade	6
Not feeble-minded, care for at home under supervision . . .	9
Not feeble-minded, insane	8
Not feeble-minded, needing suitable work	6
Not feeble-minded, referred to other institutions	2
Not feeble-minded, behavior problem, return later with report	9

In 32 cases the diagnosis was deferred as follows:—

Admit to institution for observation	7
Keep under observation and return later with report	18
Possibly endocrine	7
	— 32

The advice given in each case is as practical as possible. The parents or friends are shown through the training department, the schools and the hospital. The teachers, trainers and nurses give detailed instructions as to the training exercises needed, habit training, general management, etc. The parents are given literature describing the care of defective children. Our library is used as a lending library in that many books on mental health of children, the treatment of nervous or incorrigible children, etc., are frequently loaned to parents, teachers, physicians, school and college authorities, etc. School materials for sense training purposes, made by the boys and girls, are often furnished without charge for home use with defective children. Mothers frequently come to the school to spend half a day or a whole day in the classroom corresponding to the school status of their own child. The resources and experience of the school are thus utilized by the parents of retarded children.

School Clinics.—The traveling clinic of the school has continued to examine the school children three or more years retarded in the twelve cities and towns assigned to the school, as described in the last annual report. This clinical group gives full-time work to the public school examination work. Without exception, the school authorities in the various localities have shown the greatest interest in the work, and have co-operated to the fullest extent.

In the year ending Nov. 30, 1922, this traveling school clinic examined 1,564 patients,—1,067 males and 497 females. Of this number, 1,271 were found to be feeble-minded, 46 were found not feeble-minded, and in 247 doubtful cases the diagnosis was deferred until the next annual visit of the traveling clinic.

In the 1,564 cases examined, advice was given as follows:—

Continue in grade	489
Special class	803
Immediate institutional care	68
Manual and industrial training	885
Wassermann test	62
Supervised home care and training	67

Secure a paying situation	77
General medical attention	258
Dental clinic	1,053
Throat clinic	451
Eye and ear clinic	358

In 63 of the cases examined, distinct evidence of endocrine imbalance was found; 293 were found markedly underweight; 17 showed symptoms of developing insanity; 14 were found to be epileptic; 123 were defective and already delinquent.

The mental age level of the first 1,000 pupils examined by the school clinic was as follows:—

MENTAL AGE.	Number.
2 years	4
3 years	13
4 years	27
5 years	66
6 years	150
7 years	193
8 years	272
9 years	173
10 years	66
11 years	20
12 years	10
13 years	4
14 years	2

The chronological age of the first 1,000 pupils examined was as follows:—

CHRONOLOGICAL AGE.	Number.
6 years	7
7 years	40
8 years	65
9 years	90
10 years	105
11 years	120
12 years	130
13 years	191
14 years	145
15 years	94
16 years	13

The parents of every retarded female child in the school clinics were cautioned as to the unusual possibilities of sex danger to a backward girl at puberty and early adolescence. For every retarded child social supervision is advised. This means that the school teacher, principal, nurse and other school officials are advised to co-operate with the parents and help them to understand the possibilities and limitations of their child, and to assist them in the home care and training by suitable advice as to the danger of bad associates, the need of suitable recreation, occupation, etc. It is often possible for the school officers to interest the church or some other constructive group in the welfare of the child. The school teachers and nurses have every opportunity to apply this principle of social supervision.

It now seems probable that those children recognized as mentally defective in the public schools will be provided with a very efficient form of community supervision up to the age of sixteen, when they cease to come under the authority of the school department. We believe that this instruction of the parents, and the social supervision of the defective children by the school officers, will ensure that the great majority of these children will reach the age of sixteen without having developed vicious or anti-social habits, or needing expensive institutional care and training.

If the social supervision by the school authorities of retarded school children at home is as successful as now seems probable, it would seem unwise to fail to provide an equivalent type of community supervision for these same cases, to begin at the age when the school supervision ceases, thus automatically putting into effect community supervision for practically every feeble-minded person in the State. The application of this principle would probably take the place of several large and expensive institutions which would otherwise be needed.

The details in this report show that we have dealt with 4,272 different people as patients during the year, as follows:—

Number of patients present at beginning of year	1,650
Admitted during year	158
Patients dealt with at Waverley out-patient clinics	780
Children examined by traveling clinic in school clinics	1,564
Former patients supervised at home by social service department	220
Total	4,272

This means that the equipment and experience of the institution are available not only for the persons who are received here as patients, but are available in a much wider field.

Defective Delinquents. — The last annual report called attention to the difficulty of controlling the large number of defective delinquents who had been committed to the school from time to time.

During the past year the situation became quite critical. The defective delinquent boys attacked and so injured five different employees that the men refused to continue longer in our service. In fact, these boys deliberately planned to attack and abuse any man who attempted to control them, or to carry out the regulations of the school. An attendant in that house who was loyal to the purposes of the institution was a marked man and was soon driven out. These boys knew that any man who retaliated with physical force would be discharged. They took advantage of the regulations of the school which were designed to protect them from ill-treatment. Escapes became a matter of almost daily occurrence. Two or three or more of these boys would escape and be at large in the community for days at a time.

Finally a group of these boys escaped one night, went to a neighboring town, broke into a summer camp and stole several articles from the camp. This group of boys was taken into the local police court, their cases were considered without any reference to their mental condition, and on the basis of their bad behaviour, and without any hesitation, the court sentenced two of these boys to the Shirley Industrial School, and one to the Massachusetts Reformatory. Five more of the group were taken into the same court as stubborn children and were committed, — four to the Shirley Industrial School and one to the Lyman School. A few days later, seven boys were committed to the department for defective delinquents at Bridgewater.

The commitment of these fifteen defective delinquents to the custody of penal institutions had an almost miraculous effect upon the morale and discipline of the school; in fact, overnight the boys remaining in that department became courteous, obedient, and willingly and cheerfully went to work. There has not been a trace of any disciplinary trouble with them from that time. In fact, the whole group of male patients has been most favorably affected by the removal of this

criminal group. They set a very bad example for the ordinary feeble-minded boy. It is remarkable that the commitment of so small a number of boys should have had such an effect upon the whole group.

The authorities in the institutions to which they were sent report that under the rigid discipline of the correctional institutions these boys are giving no trouble whatever. This corresponds to what we have often noticed with former patients who had been very troublesome in the school and who enlisted in the Army or the Navy, where the strict and inexorable discipline was usually followed by great improvement in their behaviour and conduct.

The opening of the department for adult male defective delinquents at Bridgewater, and the possibility of committing to that department such cases as are received here, will greatly simplify the work of the school.

The department at Bridgewater does not receive patients under the age of seventeen. There are now in the school a small number of boys, between eleven and seventeen years, who are only moderately feeble-minded and who have the rebellious and vicious traits of the defective delinquent to a marked degree. There is great need of institutional provision for this class, where they could be given the same wise care that has proved so effective at Bridgewater. These boys are very much stimulated and encouraged in their bad behaviour by the large audience of feeble-minded boys, who observe their defiance with great interest.

There is also great need of a provision for the defective delinquents of the female sex, as contemplated in the act of 1911.

It is a great pleasure to record the fact that, as a rule, the parents and friends are almost always satisfied with the care and treatment the children receive at the school. We especially invite criticism from the friends of the patients, and complaints are very rare.

The friends are easily able to satisfy themselves that the children are receiving an abundance of good food, that they have comfortable beds, and that they are suitably clothed. They are all aware of the rule that has been in force here for many years, that any employee known to illtreat a patient in any way is immediately discharged.

There is a large beautiful playground adjoining each house and the children spend every moment possible on these playgrounds, where an abundance of playing material is furnished, including swings, teeter boards, sand boxes, etc. We have many baseball diamonds, and they are in almost constant use during the baseball season. All the boys able to play baseball, and many girls, belong to regular teams, which have their regular times for instruction and for play. Throughout the summer season we have a man whose work is the direction of the outdoor sports for the boys, and a trained woman in the same way directs the sports of the girls.

In the winter there is an abundant supply of sleds, skates, skis, etc. Winter sports are stimulated and encouraged, and are greatly enjoyed by the boys and girls.

All through the summer on several evenings each week large parties of the boys and girls went up to a neighboring hilltop, where they cooked their suppers out of doors, and spent the evening singing and playing games around the camp fire. It was generally agreed among the boys that those who stayed here last summer had more done for them and had more recreation than the boys who went home on vacation.

There is a moving-picture show every Monday night and a dance or party each week, and very often other entertainments during the week. We have an abundance of interesting story books and indoor games for recreation during the winter season.

Clinics. — During the year 35 classes or groups of visitors — teachers, social workers, medical students, normal school and college students, nurses, physicians, etc. — have come to the school, where they were given clinical demonstrations of the various types of mental defect, and the methods employed in their care and training. These groups varied from 8 to 150 in number. The clinics involve a large amount of work on the part of the staff, but seem quite worth while.

Lectures. — There is steady demand throughout the State for lectures in regard to the feeble-minded, their nature, education, management, etc., and these requests come from medical societies, groups of teachers, business men's clubs, normal schools, colleges, etc. The writer delivered 33 such lectures during the year.

Official Visitors. — During the year there have been many

individual visitors from institutions in this and other States and countries, including physicians, superintendents of schools, etc., and especially women who came for observation and training to fit them for special class teachers in public schools or for institution work. For weeks at a time we have had two, three or even more of these welcome visitors at one time.

Condition of Plant. — The physical plant of the school generally is in good condition, with the exception that many of the wooden floors in the earlier buildings are so worn out from thirty years of use that they must be replaced. So far as possible we hope to replace these wooden floors with terrazzo or other fireproof material, especially in the halls, day rooms, dining rooms, etc. This summer the wooden floor in the large dining room at the boys' dormitory has been replaced with a beautiful terrazzo floor. Much of this work was done by the boys.

New Steam Plant. — The Legislature of 1922 allowed a special appropriation of \$185,000 for the construction of a much-needed new steam plant. Work on the construction of this plant was begun in the spring, and a modern plant is now under construction. This building — the boiler house — is located under the hill by the side of the new side track, and is 79 by 76 feet in size.

The plans call for three water-tube boilers, with automatic stokers, coal crushers and elevator, — in fact, a plant modern and up to date in every respect. This building will be roofed in before cold weather, and it is expected that the boilers and equipment will be erected, connected, and the plant in use before next winter.

This plant will furnish steam to all the buildings on the estate. The steam will be conveyed in underground conduits or tunnels from the plant to the buildings.

The work of excavation on this plant was done by our boys. The trenches will be excavated by the boys, and much of the concrete construction will be done by them also. A very large sum of money will be saved by this work of the boys.

Railroad Side Track. — The railroad side track from Clematis Brook Station to the school grounds has been completed and is now in use. It is proving quite as much of a convenience and economy as was anticipated. Since it was placed in use on October 20, there have been one or two or more cars of

freight received each day, much of which has been building material for the new construction. A large and commodious freight yard has been graded adjoining the track, and we now have ample facilities for the expeditious and economical handling of freight received in carload lots.

Cottages for Employees. — The four cottages for employees, authorized in 1921, are now under construction. This work is being done largely by the boys, and so many of our brighter boys have been discharged or allowed to go out on trial that we now have comparatively few patients able to do this work, and the work has been delayed for this reason. We hope to have the work completed early in the coming year.

Current Expenditures. — The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$554,255.11, including an annual appropriation of \$1,627 for sewage disposal, or \$6.55 per capita per week. We estimated on an average of 1,620 patients, but the actual average number present was 1,627.54.

The total value of the farm products at Templeton and Waverley for the year was \$84,072.37.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ACCOUNT WITH
FREDERICK H. NASH, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR
THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1922.

Receipts.

Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1921	\$626 75
Income from invested funds	2,681 25
	\$3,308 00

Payments.

Auditor	\$25 00
Rent of safe	10 00
Clerical services and substitute chauffeur . .	922 44
Expenses entertaining Medical Society and trustees' luncheon	93 00
Ada M. Bowker, claim for injury	122 00
S. H. Reynolds Son Company, sterilizer . . .	38 80
Herbert W. Taylor, X-ray prints	37 70
National Committee for Mental Hygiene, re- prints	54 11
Victor X-Ray Corporation, Coolidge tube . .	125 00
Wright & Potter, printing annual report, etc.	150 00
The Cosmos Press (toward printing Waverley Researches and 100 extra copies)	1,254 25
Automobile Liability Insurance	57 00
	\$2,889 30
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1922	418 70
	\$3,308 00

Invested Funds, Nov. 30, 1922.

Bonds, Boston & Maine 4s	\$2,000 00
Bonds, Illinois Central 4s	6,000 00
Bonds, Nashua Street Railway 4s	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, Illinois Division .	4,000 00
Bonds, Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	10,000 00
Bonds, Union Pacific 4s	4,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, general mortgage .	2,000 00

Bonds, American Telephone and Telegraph Company 4s, collateral trust	\$5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago & Northwestern 4s, general mortgage	2,000 00
Bonds, Puget Sound Power Company 5s	3,000 00
Bonds, City of Boston 4s, registered	5,000 00
Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4½s	1,000 00
Bonds, Nebraska Power 1st 5s	1,000 00
Bonds, United States Liberty	1,000 00
Bonds, United States Liberty	1,000 00
8 shares State Street Trust Company	800 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$57,800 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company	418 70
	<hr/>
	\$58,218 70

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK H. NASH,
Treasurer.

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1923.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

GENTLEMEN:— I have examined the books of your treasurer for the year 1922, and beg leave to report that I find the books in balance and proper vouchers accompanying all payments.

The balance "cash on hand" as shown by the certificate of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company is in excess of the balance as shown by the cash book at the close of the present fiscal year owing to collection of some of the interest coupons and of securities collected by the bank and not reported by them until the cash book was closed and the balance brought forward to the new fiscal year. The amounts will appear in 1923 work.

I have personally examined all the securities as listed and find them correct and in the box at the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vaults.

Very truly yours,

FRANK E. ORCUTT,
Auditor.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY,
100 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON, Jan. 3, 1923.

FREDERICK H. NASH, Esq., *Treasurer, Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:— We hereby certify that the balance standing to the credit of your account, as shown by the books of this company, at the close of business Nov. 29, 1922, was \$418.70.

Very truly yours,

LAURENCE G. DEAN,
Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Commissioner of Mental Diseases.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1922:—

CASH ACCOUNT.			
Balance Dec. 1, 1921			\$10,832 09
<i>Income.</i>		<i>Receipts.</i>	
Board of inmates:			
Private	\$7,108 13		
Reimbursements, charitable	9,226 09		
		\$16,334 22	
Personal services:			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		165 88	
Sales:			
Travel, transportation and office ex-			
penses	\$123 53		
Food	1,988 21		
Clothing and materials	53 68		
Furnishings and household supplies	259 43		
Medical and general care	2 00		
Heat, light and power	19 05		
Farm:			
Cows and calves	\$489 81		
Hides	12 03		
	501 84		
Garage, stable and grounds	40		
Repairs, ordinary	2 25		
		2,950 39	
Miscellaneous:			
Interest on bank balances		480 60	
			19,931 09
Other receipts:			
Refunds of previous year			53 64
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
Maintenance appropriations:			
Balance of 1921	\$26,126 34		
Advance money (amount on hand November 30)	41,000 00		
Approved schedules of 1922	505,889 44		
		573,015 78	
Special appropriations:			
Balance of 1921	\$1,555 10		
Approved schedules of 1922	12,653 79		
		14,208 89	
Total			\$618,041 49

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income	\$19,931 09
Refunds account of maintenance	100 64
Refunds of previous year	53 64
	<hr/>
	\$20,085 37
Maintenance appropriations:	
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$37,016 03
Approved schedules of 1922	\$505,889 44
Less returned	100 64
	<hr/>
	505,788 80
November advances	29,687 53
	<hr/>
	572,492 36
Special appropriations:	
Balance of schedules of previous year	\$1,497 50
Approved schedules of 1922	12,653 79
November advances	151 14
	<hr/>
	14,302 43
Balance Nov. 30, 1922:	
In bank	\$9,986 01
In office	1,175 32
	<hr/>
	11,161 33
Total	<hr/>
	\$618,041 49

MAINTENANCE.

Balance from previous year, brought forward	\$5,058 93
Appropriation, current year	562,280 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$567,338 93
Expenses (as analyzed below)	554,255 11
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$13,083 82

Analysis of Expenses.

Personal services	\$229,355 06
Religious instruction	1,980 00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	9,930 74
Food	110,959 12
Clothing and materials	26,792 78
Furnishings and household supplies	34,074 20
Medical and general care	16,505 96
Heat, light and power	42,358 80
Farm	34,532 92
Garage, stable and grounds	9,798 59
Repairs, ordinary	22,191 14
Repairs and renewals	15,775 80
	<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance	\$554,255 11

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1922	\$25,889 97
Appropriations for current year	127,000 00
	<hr/>
Total	\$152,889 97
Expended during the year (see statement below)	\$27,765 34
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	2 04
	<hr/>
	27,767 38
Balance Nov. 30, 1922, carried to next year	<hr/>
	\$125,122 59

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Total expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Side track	Chap. 50, Resolves of 1918	\$25,000 00	\$6,492 21	\$22,000 00	\$3,000 00
Assembly hall at Templeton	Chap. 225, Acts of 1920.	5,000 00	395 72	4,997 96	2 04*
Officers' cottages	Chap. 203, Acts of 1921.	16,000 00	2,974 82	2,974 82	13,025 18
Heating and power station	Chap. 129, Acts of 1922.	100,000 00	17,716 89	17,716 89	82,283 11
Employees' quarters	Chap. 129, Acts of 1922.	27,000 00	185 70	185 70	26,814 30
		\$173,000 00	\$27,765 34	\$47,875 37	\$125,124 63

* Balance reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth	\$2 04
Balance carried to next year	125,122 59
Total as above	\$125,124 63

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand	\$11,161 33
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):	
Account of maintenance	\$29,687 53
Account of special appropriations	151 14
	<u>29,838 67</u>
	\$41,000 00
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation:	
Account November, 1922, schedule, maintenance	7,466 31
Account November, 1922, schedule, special appropriation	<u>15,111 55</u>
	\$63,577 86

Liabilities.

Outstanding schedules of current year:	
Schedule of November bills, maintenance	\$48,466 31
Schedule of November bills, special appropriation	<u>15,111 55</u>
	\$63,577 86

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,627.54.
Total cost for maintenance, \$554,255.11.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$6.5489.
Receipt from sales, \$2,950.39.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0348.
All other institution receipts, \$16,980.70.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.2006.
Net weekly per capita \$6.3135.

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1922.

REAL ESTATE.

Land (1,993 acres)	\$62,521 00
Buildings	1,097,079 85
	<hr/>
	\$1,159,600 85

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Travel, transportation and office supplies	\$5,316 74
Food	14,608 81
Clothing and materials	22,234 31
Furnishings and household supplies	91,451 31
Medical and general care	17,545 58
Heat, light and power	24,766 91
Farm	58,402 45
Stable and garage	53 20
Repairs	8,888 13
	<hr/>
	\$243,267 44

SUMMARY.

Real estate	\$1,159,600 85
Personal property	243,267 44
	<hr/>
	\$1,402,868 29

